

Weekly Intelligence

Paul Boyton, the famous swimmer, has returned from Europe.

Governor Hardin is in Andalus county on a short visit to his friends.

Forney has pronounced against the third term, and favors the nomination of either Morton, Washburn or Blaine.

The Montions propose to sue Mr. Deaver for \$50,000. They are plucky and the best of the lot, though that is not saying much for them.

When a vote was taken on the third term resolution, Mr. Blaine skipped out and failed to vote. Ah, Mr. Blaine, that is not the way to lead.

The Kansas City Journal of Commerce speaks in very bitter terms of a recent letter written by Mr. Schurz in regard to Grant and the whiskey ring. In 1874, Van Horn, the editor, who was a blatant tad-pole, was patting Mr. Schurz on the back, and admiring him extravagantly. Times change, and men change with them.

The Ohio river is the greatest coal carrier in the world, notwithstanding the fact that it is frozen up during most of the winter, and nearly dried up a large portion of the summer. A "run" of coal was made during the month of July last, when 37,225 tons were shipped in forty-eight hours. It would have loaded over 57,000 eight wheel cars, which would have had to be made up into about 1,000 heavy freight trains.

Speaker Kerr made a wise selection for the chairmanship of the important committee on post-offices and post-roads. Gen. J. B. Clark, Jr. Gen. Clark is very highly spoken of by all the Washington correspondents, as an active, pleasant and intelligent legislator, who will leave no stone unturned to work for the interests of his constituents. We find him down on the roll in opposition to granting subsidies to railroads or corporations, and also against a third term for any president.

A Detroit special says: "A statement published here today gives the number of marine disasters on the lakes during the season of 1875 at 1,055. Of this number 562 occurred on Lake Michigan, 182 on Lake Huron, 189 on Lake Erie, 62 on Lake Superior, 10 on Lake St. Clair, 26 on Lake Ontario and 46 on the rivers. This is a falling off from last year of 131. Eighty-five craft of all kinds have passed out of existence, with an aggregate of 27,177 tons and a valuation of \$1,049,000. The total value of property lost is, as near as can be arrived at, \$3,791,300, which exceeds last year by \$104,700."

Collector Shaugnessy, of Mississippi, having reported to commissioner Pratt that deputy collector Redmond was prevented by armed bands from discharging his duties. President Grant has directed the Secretary of War to furnish the necessary (2) military protection, and so the bloody shirt is kept waving. But it has ceased to be a winning card. A special to the Herald from Summit, Miss., the place to which troops were ordered, says that there were no armed band of men in Summit at any time. Wednesday before Christmas several young men from Amity county, on a drunken spree, talked a good deal about Redmond, intending to annoy and frighten him. Redmond had a personal difficulty with one of the men. He became frightened and telegraphed for troops. The dispatch says the citizens of Summit are willing to protect Redmond in the discharge of his duties.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of arriving at a just assessment for taxation is the seeming impossibility of securing honest returns of "Money, Bonds and Notes." In our own county the county court has taken steps to this end, by ordering the recorder to make out a sworn statement of all the debts of land, mortgages, &c. entered in his office for a considerable time past, and before the ink is dry on the paper upon which it is written, persons—having seen the notice of the order in the *Intelligencer's* published proceedings of the court—are coming in to say that they wish to change their assessment, having forgotten this thing or the other note. This species of wealth is a measure of the prosperity of a community, and it is so easily secreted that it often fails to bear its just proportion of the burdens of government. Last year the "money, bonds and notes" returned for taxation in the great state of Missouri were \$2,822,823, as is shown by the auditor's report, when during a twelve month past, according to the report of the recorder, there was in this county alone \$500,000 loaned on mortgage. The annual statement of the state banks made to the secretary of state, and the official statement of the National Banks show that there was money on deposit to the amount of \$36,837,379, not to speak of the notes and bonds. There is little doubt in our mind that could a fair assessment of the "money, bonds and notes" of this state be made that it would not fall short of \$100,000,000. We hope to see a revenue law passed at the next session of the legislature, which will, to some extent at least, remedy this injustice, and many others that still exist in the manner of levying and collecting taxes. This would have been done by the twenty-seventh general assembly, had it not been for the strong opposition of St. Louis, and whenever a bill comes up which will fully cover the ground we may expect to see the same pressure brought to bear from that quarter. The cry is at once raised that such legislation will drive capital from our state. Our position is a very plain one towards this species of property, and railroads. We say place them on the very same footing that you do the farmer's real estate. That is fair, and no one should complain. There is no reason why these mighty engines, which know so well how to protect themselves, should have any advantages over the producers of the country.

RETIREMENT.

Mr. Randall, chairman of the committee on appropriations, which has become, for the time being at least, the leading committee of the house, is coming down to the work just as we would have him do, and just as the *Intelligencer* has constantly advocated. He proposes to reduce the expenses of the government \$400,000 per annum. He takes from the army and navy establishments \$10,000,000 each. This involves the reduction of the army to 15,000 men, and the gradual mustering out or discharge of supernumerary officers, and also the sale of most of the small ships of the navy, and a corresponding reduction of the force of officers, seamen and marines. The proposition to transfer the Indian service mainly to the war department meets with general approval in the committee, and we believe will result in a more honest and economical administration of its affairs. No money will be voted Mr. Robeson for any department which he may report on account of his late appropriations.

The termination is likely to excite considerable commotion in his department, and to disclose the exact condition of its finances. Members of the committee say that no excuse which he can make will induce them to give him a dollar, and that if he has exceeded his appropriations already, or expended money in any way that belonged to another, he must take the consequences. A large sum will be cut off from the present cost of transporting the mails, and a large reduction will be made in the river, harbor and fortification bills. The contingent funds of the various departments will be reduced at least three-fourths, and the large annual public buildings will be reduced in about the same proportion. Mr. Randall declares that he is confident that every necessary branch of the public service can be efficiently carried on, if the sum total of the appropriations is cut down \$400,000,000. These and other measures of reform which the democratic house is inaugurating, will give the people some hope of relief from the burdens of taxation under which they have groaned for so long a time. It looks a little like honest work in the people's interest. The Republicans are afraid to oppose this policy, and are already hedging by a pretense of agreement with the majority of the committee as to the main points in this reduction of nearly 25 per cent. of the expenses of the government. It remains to be seen if the republicans on the floor of the House will favor retrenchment or support the policy of Grant's cabinet officers.

A Kansas City Times correspondent of recent date writes as follows from Washington: "A keenly felt stroke of disappointment fell upon Boss Sheppard when the committee on the District of Columbia was announced. He and his friends had made overtures to Kerr in favor of certain doubtful members, particular friends of his. But none of them were remembered in the appointments. Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, is a Virginian by birth and training, and is fully conversant with the way in which the District of Columbia was run. His committee has already commenced work, and Boss Sheppard is fully conscious of what he may expect. It is quite amusing to see the way the new committee members are being courted by the department officials. They are fawned and fawned, and graciously cared for. But this cannot save them from the searching investigation of the committee. Harker, Cox, Randall and Wood are all here at work with their committees. This is a working congress, and from present indications it means to do the duty expected of it by the people. Nearly all the old members of the house, as well as the senate, will spend the holidays in Washington. A large number of the younger and newer members are in New York and Philadelphia seeing the Christmas sights. It is currently reported that Speaker Kerr intends to air himself on the tariff and the finances as soon as congress meets. His friends say that he is preparing an opening speech, in which the policy of the present congress will be defended. Blaine also is working upon his proposed political oration, in which he will meet Mr. Kerr's free trade arguments, and attempt to forestall him on the currency question. The tariff is one of Mr. Kelley's hobbies, and if Kerr opens the ball, both Wood and Kelley will take a full hand.

Dispatches from Louisville, dated December 30th, say: The legislature of Kentucky will convene at Frankfort, the state capital to-morrow. As the legislature has not been in session for two years, the present session is anticipated with interest by the whole state.

The election of a United States senator to succeed the present incumbent, ex-Gov. Stevenson, has awakened general interest. Beside Senator Stevenson, Hon. J. B. Deek, ex-Gov. Leslie, C. G. Williams and Isaac Caldwell are candidates for senatorial honors. Public opinion is very much divided regarding candidates, though the race is evidently between Stevenson and Williams.

On Wednesday, November 20th, Mrs. S. M. Dickens, living within a few miles of Waverly, gave birth to a girl baby that weighed but half a pound. It was thought at first that it would not live, but on Monday last it was found to be a healthy child, and it was taken care of by its mother. The child is perfect in all attributes, and its head is covered with beautiful black hair. Its wrists are not as large in circumference as the smallest finger on the hand of its mother, and its legs are larger than the thumb of the index finger. The father of the child is a man that weighs at least 175 pounds, and the mother a good sized woman. Their previous child weighed fourteen pounds at birth.

The San Arden hospital was built in 1857; the skeletons came, where found is not known to anyone but the San Arden Times says the bones belong to victims of the Inquisition.

STATE NEWS.

Burglaries, larcenies and a worse crime than either of these, are becoming alarmingly frequent of late in the suburbs of St. Louis.

The debt of the state of Missouri is \$17,300,000, and has been, and is still decreasing, under Democratic rule, at the rate of about 400,000 a year.

The state Grange has completed the constitution and by-laws. Fees of male members were reduced to \$3, and females to fifty cents; dues five cents each month.

Judge Knight has squelched the Missouri State Lottery swindle for a time, and we hope for eternity. Geo. C. Miller & Co., the proprietors, have made a motion for an appeal.

The governor has taken steps whereby the United States' claim against Missouri for arms will not only be cancelled, but which will secure to the state between \$89,000 and \$90,000 worth of arms and equipments for her militia. Why cannot Lexington have a crack company?

The U. S. marshal served a writ of mandamus on the county judges of Henry county, a few days ago, commanding them to levy a tax to pay the claims of a county bond, issued in aid of the Memphis and Kansas City railroad.

We regret to see that in the large fire which took place in Little Rock on the 20th inst., our old friend and commander Major Wm. Woodruff, proprietor of the Gazette, met with a serious loss. His office was estimated to be worth \$40,000, and it was only insured for \$20,000.

The Richmond Conservator wishes the people of the county to send Mr. Aaron Teagarden, a centenarian, who lives in Ray county, to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. Mr. Teagarden will be one hundred years old on the 4th day of July next, and it would be eminently proper for him to be there. He was born in Green county, Pennsylvania.

The oratorical contest of the Missouri Collegiate association occurred in Fayette, Mo., on December 23rd, in the chapel of Central college. Five colleges were represented. The judges, Hon. John T. Heard, of Sedalia, John Cosgrove, of Booneville, and Chas. E. Hasbrouck, editor of the Booneville Advertiser, awarded the trophy of honor to D. T. Noland, of St. Louis, a student of Central college; the second was given to J. S. Connor, of William Jewell college, at Liberty. The hall was densely crowded, and the proceedings attracted general attention.

The Sedalia Democrat says that Col. F. E. Houston avers that Napoleon's great general, Marshal Ney, was not shot, as has been taught by history, but escaped his doom and fled to the District of Columbia and was named. He and his friends had made overtures to Kerr in favor of certain doubtful members, particular friends of his. But none of them were remembered in the appointments. Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, is a Virginian by birth and training, and is fully conversant with the way in which the District of Columbia was run. His committee has already commenced work, and Boss Sheppard is fully conscious of what he may expect. It is quite amusing to see the way the new committee members are being courted by the department officials. They are fawned and fawned, and graciously cared for. But this cannot save them from the searching investigation of the committee. Harker, Cox, Randall and Wood are all here at work with their committees. This is a working congress, and from present indications it means to do the duty expected of it by the people. Nearly all the old members of the house, as well as the senate, will spend the holidays in Washington. A large number of the younger and newer members are in New York and Philadelphia seeing the Christmas sights. It is currently reported that Speaker Kerr intends to air himself on the tariff and the finances as soon as congress meets. His friends say that he is preparing an opening speech, in which the policy of the present congress will be defended. Blaine also is working upon his proposed political oration, in which he will meet Mr. Kerr's free trade arguments, and attempt to forestall him on the currency question. The tariff is one of Mr. Kelley's hobbies, and if Kerr opens the ball, both Wood and Kelley will take a full hand.

Suppose two hundred Catholics, elected to the legislature, were to elect for their clerk, some one who was out of the way to violate ecclesiastical propriety as to nominate Mr. Tildon, Mr. Hendricks, or any other Democrat for the Presidency? What a howl would have been raised by the Republican papers throughout the land. A union of church and state would have been denounced as almost an accomplished fact, and the dangers to the republic to be apprehended from such a union would have been portrayed in flaming colors. But when as many Methodist ministers, in a meeting supposed to be the farthest removed from politics, nominate Grant for a third time, and the Republican papers, in the bitter denunciations of the act—no reproach administered to the Boston divines whatever. The intermeddling of churches in politics is disgusting to the American people, and is as offensive in one denomination as another.—Jefferson City Tribune.

Gov. Hardin, out of a spirit of abundant precaution, has sent state treasurer Mercer to New York to take steps to prevent the possibility of paying Missouri bonds twice. It is in his letter to the treasurer: "You are requested to be present at the National Bank of Commerce, in New York, on the 1st day of January next, and as many days thereafter as you may deem best for the interest of the state, and forbid said bank to pay any bonds not described in the report of the Fund Commissioners to his Excellency, Silas Woodson, Governor of Missouri, dated January 1st, 1875, and any coupons not detached from said bonds, or from funding bonds, sold by said commissioners since the date of said report; and you will further notify the president of the said bank that in case his bank should pay any bonds or coupons contrary to your objections, that the state of Missouri, nor the Fund Commissioners, will accept the same of the bank, because of an improper disbursement of the state's funds placed therein for the payment of her outstanding indebtedness."

It is almost certain now, that the National Democratic Convention will be held in St. Louis, and some time during the month of May or June. An effort is also being made to secure the Republican convention for the same city, which we hope may be successful. The enterprise and wonderful growth and many facilities of St. Louis should be recognized. The following political conventions have been decided upon and called: January 5th, New Hampshire Republican State Convention, Concord; January 5th, Texas Democratic State Convention, Galveston; January 12th, Texas Republican State Convention, Houston; January 13th, Republican National Committee, Washington, to select time and place for holding the National Convention; February 22nd, Indiana Republican State Convention, Indianapolis; March 15th, Indiana Democratic State Convention, Indianapolis; May 6th, National Convention of Prohibitionists, to nominate presidential ticket, etc., Cleveland; May 17th, National Independent Convention, to nominate a presidential ticket, Indianapolis.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

With great ceremony, Rev. John Ireland was recently consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church for the Diocese of St. Paul.

The National Rifle Association of Great Britain has accepted the challenge of the New York association to a match in the match for small bores, to be held in the United States during the Centennial celebration.

The Missouri delegation are recorded on the anti-subsidy resolution as follows: Ayes.—Bland, Clark, DeBolt, Franklin, Glover, Hatcher, Morgan, Phillips and Rea. Nays.—Stone and Wells. Absent.—Buckner and Keir.

Mr. Clark offered a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for deepening and permanently locating the channel of the Missouri river, with a view to securing a navigable depth of five feet during the low water, from Sioux City to the mouth of the river.

A dispatch dated Boston Dec. 29th, says: Nathaniel Carr, a merchant of this city, took a box containing \$50,000 worth of bonds and papers from the safe deposit vault at the Blackstone National Bank, even if the bank had been examined the night before, he would not have been detected.

Of Charles O'Connor, it is said that during a half century of law practice "he has never been known to misstate facts or to present unsound propositions of law." We are glad to know that Mr. O'Connor's health is slowly but steadily improving.

There was an earthquake in Porto Rico on the night of Dec. 8 and 9, which caused great alarm. The town of San Juan was almost entirely destroyed. Two churches and only six houses remained, and they are so badly damaged they may fall at any moment.

The parties who made an experimental shipment of fresh beef to Europe a short time ago, have received a word that it reached Liverpool in good condition. Another shipment of the gentlemen engaged in this enterprise much success and profit, as it may be the means of vastly improving our beef market.

There was recently received in Philadelphia a formal acceptance, by Pope Pius the Ninth, of an invitation by the Centennial authorities, requesting his holiness to give his recognition to the enterprise by contributing to the exposition the works of art from the galleries of the Vatican, or from the workshops over which he has control. The Pope is considered in the warmest terms of friendship for the United States.

The Pittsburg Telegraph is a most irreverent republican organ. It goes for the politicians on the school question as follows: "First Grant made his 'ante' on the school question at Des Moines. Then Blaine 'saw' him and went 'one better.' Then Grant 'saw' Blaine's pile and 'raised' him. And now comes the democratic party in the District of Columbia, represented by the 'pious' and 'pious' in the game, 'sees' both players and 'goes' several better. This is the stage of the game at present."

The story goes that once in the game of poker General Logan held three jacks—jack of hearts, jack of diamonds and jack of clubs. After running the bets up to the limit and calling down the hands, Logan found that his opponent had four tens, when, with true military fertility of resource, Logan fortuitously took out of his pocket one of his own photographs and played it upon his opponent, who, being holding four jacks and sweeping the board.

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, announces officially the inability of the state to pay its debt—the largest of any state in the union, to-wit: \$44,753,000. Of this \$29,514,000 is apportioned to Virginia and \$15,239,000 to West Virginia. But West Virginia does not admit the debt allotted to her. The whole obligation rests on Virginia. The value of the taxable property in 1870 was \$365,000,000; the debt therefore is more than 12 per cent. on the valuation. The governor recommends that the debt be refunded at 4 per cent. This would reduce the interest charge, but it would not lighten the principal.

A resolution has been prepared by a prominent Southern Congressman, a gentleman who was an officer of the Confederate army, and has been for many years a member of Congress. He is a native of the South, and is a full and definite terms that the Confederate war debt shall never be recognized or assumed by the United States; that no claim for slaves freed during and by the war shall ever be esteemed lawful, and that the national credit must be ever kept unimpaired. This will be submitted to the Congress. The utmost confidence is expressed that it will be adopted with but feeble dissent. The ex-Confederates are apparently particularly anxious to avail themselves of an opportunity to disabuse the public mind of any erroneous impressions on these points.

It is almost certain now, that the National Democratic Convention will be held in St. Louis, and some time during the month of May or June. An effort is also being made to secure the Republican convention for the same city, which we hope may be successful. The enterprise and wonderful growth and many facilities of St. Louis should be recognized. The following political conventions have been decided upon and called: January 5th, New Hampshire Republican State Convention, Concord; January 5th, Texas Democratic State Convention, Galveston; January 12th, Texas Republican State Convention, Houston; January 13th, Republican National Committee, Washington, to select time and place for holding the National Convention; February 22nd, Indiana Republican State Convention, Indianapolis; March 15th, Indiana Democratic State Convention, Indianapolis; May 6th, National Convention of Prohibitionists, to nominate presidential ticket, etc., Cleveland; May 17th, National Independent Convention, to nominate a presidential ticket, Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1875. EDITOR INTELLIGENCER.—Having promised to write you a letter from the city of "magnificent distances," I will endeavor to redeem my pledge. This city is magnificent indeed, not so much because of its distances as of its public buildings, parks and private residences. With its six years past the city has assumed an almost entirely new uniform, and ranks with the great cities of the world, not because of its wealth, for in that regard it is far behind the larger cities of the country, but for culture and external beauty it is probably surpassed by none. Just now Washington has a great many visitors who are here from all parts of the country; the principal hotels are filled to repletion, and many are forced to seek entertainment in private boarding houses. Nearly all who come visit the public buildings, and as a general thing direct their footsteps first in the direction of the Capitol. It is interesting to witness the entrance of the stranger into the rotunda of the Capitol for the first time. Before the eyes are opened to the grandeur of the interior, and over each eye is a representation, in plaster, of Indian life. The door leading from the west is the main entrance, and leads from the business portion of the city—that is, Pennsylvania avenue. The stately over this door has a representation of Pocahontas beseeching Powhatan to spare the life of Captain John Smith, who, when he was with his head on the block, at the feet of the Indian chief. At Smith's head kneels Pocahontas, in the attitude of supplication, and with uplifted hands begs her father to spare the white man's life. I am no critic in such matters, but I cannot see the necessity of preparing Smith for death, guillotine fashion, having a nice block arranged so as to despatch him in true French style, with the saws around him, with only clubs with knotty ends, with which to carry out their intention; however, it may be necessary in order to complete the scene.

The north door leads to the senate chamber, and is surmounted by a carving representing Penn in conversation with two of the original red men of the forest. He has a fine plume in his hair, and in his hand a friendly one, if the countenances of the three are to be received as an index. The great Quaker holds in his hand a copy of his celebrated treaty, marked 1762, and one of the Indians appears to be explaining the operations of the same to his kindred and friends.

The entrance from the east has out of it seen in which we have three or four men, two men and a boy, which I suppose to be a hungry trio who have lost their reckoning and at last descended land on the starboard quarter. An Indian, who probably has been intensely watching them for some time, is at the landing with ears of corn, which he presents them, thereby signifying his friendship. No doubt it was acceptable, for he is now what we call the first settlers of this country endured. The southern entrance leads to the house of representatives, and has above it a striking illustration of the perils our forefathers were destined to encounter while exploring the then unknown border land. There is Daniel Boone in deadly conflict with an Indian; at his feet lies one already slain, and another is being shot from the trusty rifle of the adventurous hunter. The remaining Indian has closed in upon Boone, and with a countenance full of hatred and revenge, he has grasped with his left hand the now empty rifle, while he swings aloft the ever-ready tomahawk with the right, ready, as they say in the Gladiator, to "cleave him to the hilt." Boone still holds his bow in his left hand, ready, by interposing a barrier to the descending tomahawk, while in his right hand he has a large, long and strong knife, which, of course, in order to complete the picture, the imagination must allow him to plunge into the breast of the savage, until fully satisfied of the inability of the Indian to act as aggressor. I suppose that Boone's motto was, as you desire to hear about the Capitol just now, Congress has not been very hard at work so far; in fact, nothing much in the way of legislation could be accomplished, for large bodies must move slowly. At this date the house has about four hundred bills before it, for consideration, of which even a synopsis is not made. I suppose that the bill which has introduced a bill providing that from and after the next election for president, he shall hold his office during the term of six years, and together with the vice president to be chosen for the same length of time, to be elected now, but neither to be eligible for a second term, nor to speak of the third. Other important bills are on file, ready to be taken up; but Congress has adjourned until after the holidays. After that matters will become lively. Quite a number of bills have been introduced by the Missouri delegation, among them one to regulate the tax on dealers in, and producers of, tobacco, which is very much in favor of the tax. Messrs. Clark, Buckner, Phillips, Wells, Stone and others of your state are on the lookout for her interests. Gen. Clark is well awake, and the eleven district of Missouri ought to be proud of him. He has the support of the entire delegation; is full of energy, and always on the alert when his constituency needs representation.

Col. Sellers is in Washington, at the National theatre, advocating an appropriation for the improvement of the Columbia river and the city of Napoleon. Senator Dillberry is his right hand man. Sellers says he is confident of success, and intimates that there are millions in it, even if this is a not a subsidy congress. Weather is very cold, with a fair prospect of becoming more so. The Potomac river was frozen over last week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1875. EDITOR INTELLIGENCER.—Having promised to write you a letter from the city of "magnificent distances," I will endeavor to redeem my pledge. This city is magnificent indeed, not so much because of its distances as of its public buildings, parks and private residences. With its six years past the city has assumed an almost entirely new uniform, and ranks with the great cities of the world, not because of its wealth, for in that regard it is far behind the larger cities of the country, but for culture and external beauty it is probably surpassed by none. Just now Washington has a great many visitors who are here from all parts of the country; the principal hotels are filled to repletion, and many are forced to seek entertainment in private boarding houses. Nearly all who come visit the public buildings, and as a general thing direct their footsteps first in the direction of the Capitol. It is interesting to witness the entrance of the stranger into the rotunda of the Capitol for the first time. Before the eyes are opened to the grandeur of the interior, and over each eye is a representation, in plaster, of Indian life. The door leading from the west is the main entrance, and leads from the business portion of the city—that is, Pennsylvania avenue. The stately over this door has a representation of Pocahontas beseeching Powhatan to spare the life of Captain John Smith, who, when he was with his head on the block, at the feet of the Indian chief. At Smith's head kneels Pocahontas, in the attitude of supplication, and with uplifted hands begs her father to spare the white man's life. I am no critic in such matters, but I cannot see the necessity of preparing Smith for death, guillotine fashion, having a nice block arranged so as to despatch him in true French style, with the saws around him, with only clubs with knotty ends, with which to carry out their intention; however, it may be necessary in order to complete the scene.

The north door leads to the senate chamber, and is surmounted by a carving representing Penn in conversation with two of the original red men of the forest. He has a fine plume in his hair, and in his hand a friendly one, if the countenances of the three are to be received as an index. The great Quaker holds in his hand a copy of his celebrated treaty, marked 1762, and one of the Indians appears to be explaining the operations of the same to his kindred and friends.

The entrance from the east has out of it seen in which we have three or four men, two men and a boy, which I suppose to be a hungry trio who have lost their reckoning and at last descended land on the starboard quarter. An Indian, who probably has been intensely watching them for some time, is at the landing with ears of corn, which he presents them, thereby signifying his friendship. No doubt it was acceptable, for he is now what we call the first settlers of this country endured. The southern entrance leads to the house of representatives, and has above it a striking illustration of the perils our forefathers were destined to encounter while exploring the then unknown border land. There is Daniel Boone in deadly conflict with an Indian; at his feet lies one already slain, and another is being shot from the trusty rifle of the adventurous hunter. The remaining Indian has closed in upon Boone, and with a countenance full of hatred and revenge, he has grasped with his left hand the now empty rifle, while he swings aloft the ever-ready tomahawk with the right, ready, as they say in the Gladiator, to "cleave him to the hilt." Boone still holds his bow in his left hand, ready, by interposing a barrier to the descending tomahawk, while in his right hand he has a large, long and strong knife, which, of course, in order to complete the picture, the imagination must allow him to plunge into the breast of the savage, until fully satisfied of the inability of the Indian to act as aggressor. I suppose that Boone's motto was, as you desire to hear about the Capitol just now, Congress has not been very hard at work so far; in fact, nothing much in the way of legislation could be accomplished, for large bodies must move slowly. At this date the house has about four hundred bills before it, for consideration, of which even a synopsis is not made. I suppose that the bill which has introduced a bill providing that from and after the next election for president, he shall hold his office during the term of six years, and together with the vice president to be chosen for the same length of time, to be elected now, but neither to be eligible for a second term, nor to speak of the third. Other important bills are on file, ready to be taken up; but Congress has adjourned until after the holidays. After that matters will become lively. Quite a number of bills have been introduced by the Missouri delegation, among them one to regulate the tax on dealers in, and producers of, tobacco, which is very much in favor of the tax. Messrs. Clark, Buckner, Phillips, Wells, Stone and others of your state are on the lookout for her interests. Gen. Clark is well awake, and the eleven district of Missouri ought to be proud of him. He has the support of the entire delegation; is full of energy, and always on the alert when his constituency needs representation.

Col. Sellers is in Washington, at the National theatre, advocating an appropriation for the improvement of the Columbia river and the city of Napoleon. Senator Dillberry is his right hand man. Sellers says he is confident of success, and intimates that there are millions in it, even if this is a not a subsidy congress. Weather is very cold, with a fair prospect of becoming more so. The Potomac river was frozen over last week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1875. EDITOR INTELLIGENCER.—Having promised to write you a letter from the city of "magnificent distances," I will endeavor to redeem my pledge. This city is magnificent indeed, not so much because of its distances as of its public buildings, parks and private residences. With its six years past the city has assumed an almost entirely new uniform, and ranks with the great cities of the world, not because of its wealth, for in that regard it is far behind the larger cities of the country, but for culture and external beauty it is probably surpassed by none. Just now Washington has a great many visitors who are here from all parts of the country; the principal hotels are filled to repletion, and many are forced to seek entertainment in private boarding houses. Nearly all who come visit the public buildings, and as a general thing direct their footsteps first in the direction of the Capitol. It is interesting to witness the entrance of the stranger into the rotunda of the Capitol for the first time. Before the eyes are opened to the grandeur of the interior, and over each eye is a representation, in plaster, of Indian life. The door leading from the west is the main entrance, and leads from the business portion of the city—that is, Pennsylvania avenue. The stately over this door has a representation of Pocahontas beseeching Powhatan to spare the life of Captain John Smith, who, when he was with his head on the block, at the feet of the Indian chief. At Smith's head kneels Pocahontas, in the attitude of supplication, and with uplifted hands begs her father to spare the white man's life. I am no critic in such matters, but I cannot see the necessity of preparing Smith for death, guillotine fashion, having a nice block arranged so as to despatch him in true French style, with the saws around him, with only clubs with knotty ends, with which to carry out their intention; however, it may be necessary in order to complete the scene.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1875. EDITOR INTELLIGENCER.—Having promised to write you a letter from the city of "magnificent distances," I will endeavor to redeem my pledge. This city is magnificent indeed, not so much because of its distances as of its public buildings, parks and private residences. With its six years past the city has assumed an almost entirely new uniform, and ranks with the great cities of the world, not because of its wealth, for in that regard it is far behind the larger cities of the country, but for culture and external beauty it is probably surpassed by none. Just now Washington has a great many visitors who are here from all parts of the country; the principal hotels are filled to repletion, and many are forced to seek entertainment in private boarding houses. Nearly all who come visit the public buildings, and as a general thing direct their footsteps first in the direction of the Capitol. It is interesting to witness the entrance of the stranger into the rotunda of the Capitol for the first time. Before the eyes are opened to the grandeur of the interior, and over each eye is a representation, in plaster, of Indian life. The door leading from the west is the main entrance, and leads from the business portion of the city—that is, Pennsylvania avenue. The stately over this door has a representation of Pocahontas beseeching Powhatan to spare the life of Captain John Smith, who, when he was with his head on the block, at the feet of the Indian chief. At Smith's head kneels Pocahontas, in the attitude of supplication, and with uplifted hands begs her father to spare the white man's life. I am no critic in such matters, but I cannot see the necessity of preparing Smith for death, guillotine fashion, having a nice block arranged so as to despatch him in true French style, with the saws around him, with only clubs with knotty ends, with which to carry out their intention; however, it may be necessary in order to complete the scene.

The north door leads to the senate chamber, and is surmounted by a carving representing Penn in conversation with two of the original red men of the forest. He has a fine plume in his hair, and in his hand a friendly one, if the countenances of the three are to be received as an index. The great Quaker holds in his hand a copy of his celebrated treaty, marked 1762, and one of the Indians appears to be explaining the operations of the same to his kindred and friends.

The entrance from the east has out of it seen in which we have three or four men, two men and a boy, which I suppose to be a hungry trio who have lost their reckoning and at last descended land on the starboard quarter. An Indian, who probably has been intensely watching them for some time, is at the landing with ears of corn, which he presents them, thereby signifying his friendship. No doubt it was acceptable, for he is now what we call the first settlers of this country endured. The southern entrance leads to the house of representatives, and has above it a striking illustration of the perils our forefathers were destined to encounter while exploring the then unknown border land. There is Daniel Boone in deadly conflict with an Indian; at his feet lies one already slain, and another is being shot from the trusty rifle of the adventurous hunter. The remaining Indian has closed in upon Boone, and with a countenance full of hatred and revenge, he has grasped with his left hand the now empty rifle, while he swings aloft the ever-ready tomahawk with the right, ready, as they say in the Gladiator, to "cleave him to the hilt." Boone still holds his bow in his left hand, ready, by interposing a barrier to the descending tomahawk, while in his right hand he has a large, long and strong knife, which, of course, in order to complete the picture, the imagination must allow him to plunge into the breast of the savage, until fully satisfied of the inability of the Indian to act as aggressor. I suppose that Boone's motto was, as you desire to hear about the Capitol just now, Congress has not been very hard at work so far; in fact, nothing much in the way of legislation could be accomplished, for large bodies must move slowly. At this date the house has about four hundred bills before it, for consideration, of which even a synopsis is not made. I suppose that the bill which has introduced a bill providing that from and after the next election for president, he shall hold his office during the term of six years, and together with the vice president to be chosen for the same length of time, to be elected now, but neither to be eligible for a second term, nor to speak of the third. Other important bills are on file, ready to be taken up; but Congress has adjourned until after the holidays. After that matters will become lively. Quite a number of bills have been introduced by the Missouri delegation, among them one to regulate the tax on dealers in, and producers of, tobacco, which is very much in favor of the tax. Messrs. Clark, Buckner, Phillips, Wells, Stone and others of your state are on the lookout for her interests. Gen. Clark is well awake, and the eleven district of Missouri ought to be proud of him. He has the support of the entire delegation; is full of energy, and always on the alert when his constituency needs representation.

Col. Sellers is in Washington, at the National theatre, advocating an appropriation for the improvement of the Columbia river and the city of Napoleon. Senator Dillberry is his right hand man. Sellers says he is confident of success, and intimates that there are millions in it, even if this is a not a subsidy congress. Weather is very cold, with a fair prospect of becoming more so. The Potomac river was frozen over last week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1875. EDITOR INTELLIGENCER.—Having promised to write you a letter from the city of "magnificent distances," I will endeavor to redeem my pledge. This city is magnificent indeed, not so much because of its distances as of its public buildings, parks and private residences. With its six years past the city has assumed an almost entirely new uniform, and ranks with the great cities of the world, not because of its wealth, for in that regard it is far behind the larger cities of the country, but for culture and external beauty it is probably surpassed by none. Just now Washington has a great many visitors who are here from all parts of the country; the principal hotels are filled to repletion, and many are forced to seek entertainment in private boarding houses. Nearly all who come visit the public buildings, and as a general thing direct their footsteps first in the direction of the Capitol. It is interesting to witness the entrance of the stranger into the rotunda of the Capitol for the first time. Before the eyes are opened to the grandeur of the interior, and over each eye is a representation, in plaster, of Indian life. The door leading from the west is the main entrance, and leads from the business portion of the city—that is, Pennsylvania avenue. The stately over this door has a representation of Pocahontas beseeching Powhatan to spare the life of Captain John Smith, who, when he was with his head on the block, at the feet of the Indian chief. At Smith's head kneels Pocahontas, in the attitude of supplication, and with uplifted hands begs her father to spare the white man's life. I am no critic in such matters, but I cannot see the necessity of preparing Smith for death, guillotine fashion, having a nice block arranged so as to despatch him in true French style, with the saws around him, with only clubs with knotty ends, with which to carry out their intention; however, it may be necessary in order to complete the scene.

The north door leads to the senate chamber, and is surmounted by a carving representing Penn in conversation with two of the original red men of the forest. He has a fine plume in his hair, and in his hand a friendly one, if the countenances of the three are to be received as an index. The great Quaker holds in his hand a copy of his celebrated treaty, marked 1762, and one of the Indians appears to be explaining the operations of the same to his kindred and friends.

The entrance from the east has out of